

AMERICANS—HONORED THEIR FLAG—HAWAIIANS

Gayly Usher In the Glorious Fourth.

RECOUNT THEIR NATION'S GLORY.

Followers of Stars and Stripes Hold Sway at Independence Park.

The first item in what proved to be the grandest celebration of events in the early history of America and late history of Hawaii this country has ever had, was the ball at Independence Park on Friday night. In the point of pleasure it has had no equals.

Invitations were liberally distributed, and under the excellent management of Theo F. Lansing, Dr. M. E. Grossman, W. Porter Boyd, Walter F. Dillingham, George C. Potter, George H. Paris, Dr. C. B. Cooper and F. J. Semmes of the U. S. S. Adams, the affair passed off in the most satisfactory manner.

The promenade music was furnished by Al Rosens' orchestra, and that for the dances by the favorite Kawaahao Club. But the desire for dancing was so uncontrollable that between each dance there was an extra, so that one band played quite as often as the other. The floor at 11 o'clock was uncomfortably crowded, there having been about 1,200 invitations issued.

When the intermission for supper was announced Dr. Grossman proposed three cheers for the United States of America. They were given with a vim that shook the foundations of Diamond Head. It was the intention of the committee to have the guests discuss the elegant meal prepared by Mr. Krouse but the attendance was so large that the plan was not feasible. Gentlemen provided for their lady friends and ate with them in the main hall.

At the termination of the following dance list, Theo F. Lansing, the floor manager, asked for three more cheers for the Republic across the sea:

1, Waltz; 2, Two-step; 3, Waltz; 4, Lancers; 5, Two-step; 6, Waltz; 7, Two-step; 8, Lancers; 9, Waltz. (Intermission.) 10, Two-step; 11, Waltz; 12, Lancers; 13, Two-step; 14, Waltz.

The decorations were, if possible, handsomer than any that have yet been seen at the pavilion. G. W. R. King, in whose hands the matter was placed,

of a man whose knowledge of cookery and blue" was sung with a vim that made the rafters ring.

After the invocation by Rev. T. D. Garvin the Declaration of Independence was read by A. L. Morris. The "Star Spangled Banner" was rendered by the Hawaiian band.

Major Z. K. Pangborn was very pleasantly introduced as the speaker of the day. Major Pangborn is an old time speaker and his address has been generally referred to as the best that has been given before a Honolulu Fourth of July audience in many years. The speech in full was as follows:

This anniversary day is one whose celebration ought to be, to all who are here assembled, and I doubt not is, doubly welcome and joyous.

To those of us who are American citizens, and who find ourselves, for reasons either of a business, or pleasure, or knowledge seeking nature, in these far away, delicious Islands of the wide Pacific, beneath the sunny Hawaiian skies, amid the fragrant and luxuriant products of this genial soil and the balmy ocean air, here where bounteous Nature smiles perpetually on her children, where earth and air, and sea and sky seem to join in inviting to

the elaborate decorations that had been put up for the ball of the night before were allowed to remain, the only addition being a profusion of American flags and festoons of red, white and blue about the temporary speaker's stage that had been erected at the Ewa side of the pavilion.

While the audience was gathering the Hawaiian band, present by cour-

tesy of Minister Cooper, discoursed pleasure, peace and rest; to us this day comes as a reminder of the birth of our prosperous, potent, progressive Republic, and we greet and commemorate this anniversary of our Independence Day with pride and gladness.

To those who are citizens of this, the latest born of the republics of the world, and to dwellers beneath the Hawaiian flag, this is also an anniversary that affords ample occasion for happy present congratulations and high hopes of a prosperous future for Hawaii.

To Americans and Hawaiians alike this July Fourth is, by common consent, a conspicuous mark, a signal tower in the onward and upward pathway of popular, free self-government.

It marks the date of the beginnings of experiments of a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The American Republic was not, in the strictest sense, the first of these experiments, or attempts to establish and maintain a government by popular consent.

Greece had her plebiscite, but it was defective in its scope and the experiment of suffrage was brief and ineffective. Rome also had, prior to the Empire of the Caesars, its trial of a republican form of government and popular suffrage, but this also had in its elements of its own disintegration and ultimate and sure decay.

It remained for the men who were the founders of the Republic of the United States of America to discover and announce the basic idea of real independence for the people, and to establish upon a sound foundation a government that should be at once free and thoroughly representative of the popular will.

Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and their contemporaries of the period that gave birth to the American nation were the first to recognize the two great truths, that individual manhood furnishes the only correct and safe foundation for mankind, and that all just government rests, in the ultimate, on the consent of the governed.

These truths, first formally recognized and announced in the Declaration of American Independence, were in direct defiance of the hitherto asserted divine right of kings to govern, and were also incompatible with any claims of an aristocracy of any sort, so far as governmental powers are concerned, and in conflict with any recognition of classes and castes in the body politic.

Immediately after the arrival of President Dole, Chairman G. W. Smith called the meeting to order and introduced Mr. Mills as the presiding officer of the day.

Mr. Mills made a short welcoming speech and announced the order of the day.

The opening song "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean" was led by Miss Grace Richards' soloist with piano accompaniment by Prof. Richards. Miss Richards was in excellent voice and carried the solo in a spirit that roused the enthusiasm of the audience. The chorus "Three cheers for the red, white

and blue" was sung with a vim that made the rafters ring.

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Major Z. K. Pangborn, orator of the day, Rev. T. D. Garvin, chaplain, A. L. Morris, G. W. Smith, chairman of the Committee of Twenty-one, Messrs. Farrington and Towsle of the Literary Committee and Dr. J. S. McGraw.

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Celebrate Natal Day of Their Republic.

MILITARY AND CIVIC PARADE.

Bright Fire of Patriotism Glows Throughout the Land.

History and events in the new Hawaii will hereafter date from July 4, 1896, just as a man says such and such an affair happened before or after the twins were born. A celebration of the birth of a Republic so young as is Hawaii could not be had on a grander scale anywhere than in Honolulu. The fact that a large part of the population wanted to celebrate the day in a manner exclusively American was in no respect a drawback to the thousands whose aim was to make the Hawaiian portion of the celebration something that would be remembered for ages to come. There was no attempt at outdoing anyone or anything except previous occasions, and the result was satisfactory beyond all expectations, for every one who took part in celebrating the 120th anniversary of the Independence of the United States joined in the festivities which made the anniversary of the birth of the Hawaiian Republic memorable. The procession, the fireworks and the sports were all

at the ball Friday night, drove up the the incident. As the crews pulled by Brewer's wharf ready to start the boats' crews on to victory or defeat. Then came Captain Soule, of the Martha Davis and George P. Dennison, of the O. R. & L. Co. who were to act as judges. Walter Wall of the Healan's Club and Andrew Brown, Superintendent of the Water Works, and general all 'round committee man were on hand to see that the course was clear. Time Keeper Nahdin of H. F. Wichman's establishment was the last to arrive and get into a shore boat with the judges and leave for the mooring, but said the crew would not claim it.

The water event that attracted the greatest enthusiasm among the Hawaiians was the race between the crews of the Police, Jail and Pilot boats, with



SANFORD B. DOLE, President of the Hawaiian Republic.

the latter rather the favorites. Marshal Brown confident as the beating Jailer Low's crew was rather doubtful as to the strength of Pilot McCauley's boat boys, but he was ready to tackle any crew on the water with such men as Kialele, Kupahae, Halelau, Haumea and Pinihaka. They won such a victory over Low at Pearl City that they had no fear as to the result of this race.

The Pilot crew was composed of McCauley (coxswain), Bob, Pakala, John Kai, Nui and Apaki.

The Jail crew was H. Cockett, Kauahao, J. Manase, Makaiho and Eugene Devauchelle.

In the draw for position Marshal Brown won and took the inside of the course, McCauley middle and Low the outside. The start was made at 6:27:20.

The police boys pulling steadily, Marshal Brown giving the motion with clockwork regularity. The pilot boys pulled as though they were getting away from an infested ship.

Captain McCauley, standing in the stern, resembling the coxswain of the English crew that raced here a half a dozen years ago. The prison crew took a "get there" stroke, but it was not lasting.

When abreast of the Waialeale the pilot boys crowded the police boat to an extent that made those who saw it fearful of the result. All through the race it was up and down between the pilot and police and once the latter led, but on the return McCauley took the lead and kept it, making the course in 32:39 'mid deafening yells of the crowd and blowing of steam whistles. The police boat followed eleven seconds later.

As soon as possible Marshal Brown claimed a foul, and after hearing both sides the judges awarded the race to the Marshal's crew.

In a conversation with Mr. Wilson a little later that gentleman said "he regretted the affair, but so long as rowing rules were in existence they must be enforced. It was probable the pilot boys could win the race, but as there had been a foul they could not be given this race." It is quite probable there will be another race between these crews.

ANGUS' TEAM WINS.

Exciting Twenty-five Mile Bicycle Race—Martin Makes Best Time.

The wheelmen were not complaining about the day, for everything was in their favor, and they took advantage of it to make a splendid showing in the relay race, which was one of the interesting features of the day.

The first relay started from Waikiki, outside the empty lot between the homes of John Ross and Tom Hollenger, at 7:16.

The relays were met at the above place and at the Central Union Church corner and the finish was made opposite the Opera House, on Palace Square.

Following is a complete list of the relays and the names of the wheelmen, together with their time for five miles, the initials "D," "A" and "G" opposite representing "Dexter," "Angus" and "Giles," the captains of the teams of which the riders were members.

FIRST RELAY.

Name Time
Walker (D) 16:30
Breda (A) 15:55
Bond (G) 15:44



MISS JENNIE MURRAY.
Goddess of Liberty Float. (First Prize.)

that anyone could have wished for, and buoy from which the start was to be made.

Five minutes later the barge of the Myrtle club with a crew composed of Olaf Sorenson (stroke), Henry Giles, George Angus, Percy Lishman, Charles Crane and Arthur Giles (coxswain), came around the bend. They were closely followed by the Healan's crew of Henry Williams (stroke), James Lloyd, William Jarrett, Kirk Porter, Captain Parker, George Ross and Neilson Lansing (coxswain). Two of the judges drew for position and the Myrtles won taking the inside of the course.

When the boats were ready and in position on a line on Hopper's mill and the cattle pen, starter Wilson, at 6:14, fired his pistol and the boats were off, the Healan's getting the water first and pulling a steady stroke. When opposite the Inter-Island wharf the Myrtle boys seemed to go crabbing and it looked from a distance as though the Healan's would score a winning, but the red shirt boys were pulling all the time.

At the Light House the Myrtles were on the lead and they kept it leaping the Healan's so far behind that when they turned the buoy they decided to slack up rather than beat them too much. When passing the Light House on the return the Myrtles crowded the Healan's almost to the extent of a foul, and it was thought the pleasure of the race would be marred by

a few minutes before six in the morning starter C. B. Wilson, tired out from over indulgence on the dancing floor (Continued on Third Page.)

MAJOR Z. K. PANGBORN, of Jersey City, Orator of the Day at Independence Park.

brought all of his artistic ideas into play, and the result was most effective. Everything but the floor was covered by flags or banners of some description, the only colors missing being the ensigns of Austria and Mexico. These Mr. King found it impossible to secure from the Consuls. It was unfortunate from the fact that war ships from both those nations were in the harbor, and the officers of the vessels were present.

Besides the flags and banners there were large shields at either end of the dancing hall, on one "1776" in electric lights shone brightly and making an effort to outdo its opposite, "1896," which cast its radiance over the room. The musicians' stand was draped with United States and Hawaiian colors, and at the sides and at the top graceful folds of bunting hung from the rafters. The dining hall, over which Manager Krouse presided with that dignity born

(Continued from First Page.)

for the achievement of complete independence and the establishment of free self-government was so completely and brilliantly successful.

But the new and stirring truths, that every man is born with an inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God, immediately took deep root in the hearts and consciences of the American colonists; and through seven years of struggle and a baptism and contest of blood and fire, finally developed in full fruitage a system of free self-government, which has now grown to the stalwart status of the American Republic, whose wealth, intelligence, influence and power are fully recognized by all the nations of the earth.

Americans on this day, whether at home or abroad, may be pardoned, if they indulge in feelings and expressions of national pride and rejoicing over what has been wrought within the territory of the United States of America, in little more than a century of life and growth. The nation has extended its jurisdiction and sovereignty from what was a narrow strip of Atlantic sea coast and an almost uninhabited wilderness to the farthest possible limit of the Pacific shore.

The starry flag of our country now floats, with unquestioned authority, from the vast chain of the lakes of the north to the great southern gulf, and from where the lofty Katahdin frowns down upon the stormy Atlantic as it beats on the shore of old Plymouth Rock to where the snowy Sierras look out upon the blue, unvexed Pacific.

Our population has increased more than twenty-fold, and the original sisterhood of thirteen States now numbers forty-five independent, self-governing communities, and we confidently hope and expect that other members will ere long be welcomed into this circle, and that other stars will be added to the galaxy that now adorns our flag.

Territorial acquisition, or enlargement, is not the American policy; yet we have accepted and shall cheerfully accept any increase of our national territory and jurisdiction that seems to be natural and is in accord with the proper spirit of national progress and with our national character and institutions; and it is my thought that we may be, in the future, compelled by considerations of prudence and the necessities that may arise and affect our national position, to relax, or modify, our somewhat rigid doctrine in relation to this subject.

It may be that in the future the people of the United States will see fit to extend the jurisdiction of the Republic beyond the present continental shore limits; but, in any such case which may arise, this will only be done in accordance with the desire and with the full and free consent of the communities that would be affected by the change.

The progress of the American nation in intelligence and wealth, it is neither necessary, nor would it be becoming, for us to boast. In neither of these respects is any encomium needed; what has been accomplished in the way of advance and achievement speaks constantly for itself in our contact with the civilized world, intellectually, socially and commercially.

Suffice it to say that in nearly all the American communities the education of the people is held to be of the first and highest importance; that the free education of the common people is recognized as a necessity, if our free institutions are to remain intact and permanent; that generally all educational institutions and efforts are liberally sustained; that in all departments of literature and science the sons and daughters of the Republic have already won high distinction, and many of them are now recognized as among the benefactors and the teachers of the world. On one point only is there any difference of opinion, or apprehension of future difficulty, and that is in reference to the relations that exist, or may be established, between our free common schools and certain religious organizations. But I believe it may be safely assumed that the present limitation of the function of control of free popular education to the agency of the state and the exclusion from it of church and sectarian influences, will be substantially and rigidly maintained. It is not probable that, to any important extent, any church or sect in the United States will be able to interfere with state control and administration of the public schools. They will remain not only free, but secular in their character.

Of the material wealth of the American Republic, it may safely be asserted that, judged by the correct rule of estimate, that is, by the standard of the distribution of wealth and of the amount in the possession of the people, per capita, it is the richest nation today on the globe. The wealth of the nation is more generally and widely distributed than in any other country. A far larger number of our citizens, in proportion to the entire population, are bona fide owners of real or personal property than elsewhere.

If we consider the increase of the wealth of the world we shall find that the showing is surprisingly creditable to the people of the United States. Statistics show that of the total increase of the wealth of the civilized world during the period of twenty-five years, from 1865 to 1890, the United States earned, accumulated and has in actual possession more than 50 per cent. No fact could be more significant than this of the general and substantial prosperity of the nation from this material point of view. There is sometimes felt and expressed an apprehension that the sudden, or rapid, acquisition of vast wealth by individuals bodes no good for the future of the Republic; but these instances of the accumulation of vast fortunes are, after all, comparatively few, and it may be safely assumed that the inordinate riches thus acquired will, in nearly all cases, be redistributed and scattered within the lifetime of a generation. I believe there is no cause for serious apprehension of any evil resulting from an aristocracy of wealth in the United States. We may,

therefore, today, with justifiable pride, and without being subject to the charge of undue boasting, say that ours is a free, prosperous, rich and powerful nation, and that this is the result of adherence to the principles and purposes that were most conspicuous at the nation's birth.

But we must admit that, in common with all other nations and peoples, we are by no means faultless, nor is our system of government flawless or without defects, difficulties and embarrassments. It is in the nature of things that all new experiments in the line of Government and statesmanship must be subjected to the actual, and often severe, tests of experience. Governments can not be successfully established, or maintained, merely on theories, the practical trial of these theories, with all the incidents that may befall, must be endured before the correctness of any theory, or the strength of the government based upon it, can be demonstrated. To some such tests the American Republic has already been subjected, and it cannot be denied that the results thus far have been and are gratifying to all patriotic citizens.

In so far as assaults upon our nationality are concerned, we have already resisted, with marked success, attacks both foreign and domestic; we have repelled foreign hostility and invasion, and we have suppressed domestic treason and rebellion, and from each of these trials the nation has emerged with increased strength and vigor, and with the bond that unites the several integral portions of the Republic in one body politic made much more effective and less liable to loosening, or severance, than it was before.

The people of the United States do not now, nor do I think it likely that they ever will, entertain any fear of any foreign hostility; there is a public sense of absolute security on that score, and a general conviction that the nation could easily and quickly repel any foreign invasion or assault. The natural advantages and resources of the Republic, and the ready patriotism with which any call for national defense would be responded to by the whole body of the people, are a sufficient guarantee of safety against any hostile demonstration from without our own borders.

The severest test of the strength of our Republican institutions, and of the value of the bond of national unity, was that which arose within our own national family and made the great civil war, in which the great stake was the integrity of the Republic, for a memorable period the center of the attention of the civilized world without and of the most intense anxiety within the Republic.

No nation in history has ever been subjected to a more crucial test than that of the war between the general Government and the States that were loyal to it on the one side and those States of the Union which claimed the right to secede from the Union and took up arms to maintain that claim, on the other.

That great contest, with its almost unparalleled calamities and sacrifices, is now a matter of history, and even to the present rising generation of American citizens it is a subject not of personal memory but of reading and tradition.

The miseries, the losses, and to a very large extent the animosities, of that terrible period of trial are now all of the past, and no judicious and liberty-loving citizen of the Republic desires needlessly to recall them. But the lesson of that great conflict is one which every true American can with profit dwell upon, and from it deduce wisdom, prudence, courage and hope for the future. The one great, grand and overshadowing result of the great conflict was, that it proved beyond the doubt of future possibility or question, the reality and stability of the oneness of the American Republic; it demonstrated conclusively that a Republic composed of separate, independent commonwealths could, as one body politic, assert and maintain the supremacy of national authority and law; that the American Republic could be made in fact, as well as in name and theory, one and indivisible. As a result of that great and fearful war, and its outcome in victory for the national integrity, there is today, throughout the whole United States of America, a much deeper sense of loyalty to the Republic of fealty to the national authority and of devotion to the national flag and the interests of which it is the symbol and protector, than there was at any period prior to that conflict. In my judgment, if there were no other compensatory results of that great struggle, this would alone amply repay the nation for its expenditure of blood and treasure.

That our country will remain forever, or as long as it endures as a nation, the home of freemen only is unquestionably assured. The nation will remain one and wholly free.

But all well informed citizens of our Republic are well aware that we have by no means solved all the problems of self-government, or disposed of all the difficulties that arise in the administration of our somewhat complex system. These problems and difficulties are not now such as the most important of those of the ante-bellum period were, in their character; they do not appeal so much to the moral sense or to humane considerations; they are not of a sentimental nature, nor calculated to arouse men's sympathies and passions; they appeal rather to the matters of fact and to work day life conditions, they are questions of an economic and business character, or fall into the category of sociological questions; the prominent and pressing questions of the hour are those of finance, labor and enterprise.

Men and parties are not contending now for the triumph of any moral or humane cause, as much as they are for the bettering of their material fortunes, or the achievement of an advance or for a commanding place in business or political activities. The discussions relate to the conditions relatively of capital and labor and their respective demands; to the relations of corporate and individual enterprise; to tariff, revenue and currency, and of governmental participation in public improvements. Questions of tariff schedules of coinage, of laws for the regulation of commerce and the compensation of labor are now demanding the greater share of public attention. Perhaps the gravest of these questions is that which relates to the conditions and compensation of labor. The labor market is in many localities, and often overstocked;

that were centered upon it, not only is God greater than man, but in emergencies he provides the instruments that are necessary for the preservation of what is best in national life, and for the vindication and establishment of the cause of righteousness and justice; and at the critical moment for the nation, the power to decree that slavery in free America should be no more, was in the hands of the man who is now the most loved and revered of all the lost of earth, Abraham Lincoln, and he resolutely executed the purpose which he deemed essential to the salvation of the Republic, and made real and universal within it the proclamation, which had, up to that time, been only of partial application: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

When, after the close of the great contest, the national heart was sorely stricken beyond all precedent, by the cruel assassination of the nation's chosen head, and his lifeless body was borne to its resting place amid a nation's tears, it seemed to me that that great soul, as it went to a stand before the judgment seat, where we must all one day stand to plead for mercy, could have carried in his hand no more potent plea for forgiveness than the broken shackles of four millions of his liberated fellow men.

It is well for nations and communities that in the times of their need and trial the right sort of men and agents appear for their help. It is a belief, perhaps a common one—at least it finds frequent expression—that the great men of our country have passed away; that all the really great men have died from among us; that we have no more men who are, or who might become, giants in statesmanship or heroes in war. I hold, however, the contrary belief; that there are always men who, in the event of a real occasion and need, will be found equal to any emergency or demand. I recall the fact that this idea that the great men are no longer with us or of us, is not a novel one. I remember that soon after the deaths of three great American statesmen, Calhoun, Clay and Webster, who followed each other in quick succession to the grave, one of our poets wrote sadly thus:

"Lo, Carolina mourns her steadfast pine,
Which like a mainmast towered above
her realm;
And Ashland hears no more the voice
divine
From out the branches of her ancient elm;
And Marshfield's giant oak, whose stormy brow
Oft turned the ocean tempest from
the west."
Lies on the shore he guarded long, and
now
Our startled eagle knows not where
to rest."

But this pathetically uttered plaint of the disheartened poet was not the expression of the truth. It was not a fact that this nation was bereft of its guardians, or left without defenders, because one, or another, great man or prince had fallen in Israel. For in how brief a period was it after this lamenting utterance that the unexpected tempest of internal, sectional strife burst upon our national horizon and blotted out the sunshine of peace; yet just at the crisis when their help was needed God raised up Lincoln and his great associates in statesmanship, and under their sagacious guidance the nation emerged into the clearer and brighter light of a larger freedom, and grew to a stronger and better nationality; and in the crucial hour when the angry waves of a powerful armed rebellion beat most fiercely on the imperiled foundations of our national constitution and government, there came such soldiers as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, and the threatening billows were rolled back as the rock rolls back the wave. Let no good, no righteous, cause ever despair of finding defenders; they will appear at the hour appointed for them, and victory will finally crown the right.

There are still some incidents, consequences and conditions of the period prior to emancipation remaining, and some difficult problems resulting from the change are still unsolved; but I believe that the intelligence and the sense of justice of the people of the United States will be found adequate for their peaceable solution.

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But all well informed citizens of our Republic are well aware that we have by no means solved all the problems of self-government, or disposed of all the difficulties that arise in the administration of our somewhat complex system. These problems and difficulties are not now such as the most important of those of the ante-bellum period were, in their character; they do not appeal so much to the moral sense or to humane considerations; they are not of a sentimental nature, nor calculated to arouse men's sympathies and passions; they appeal rather to the matters of fact and to work day life conditions, they are questions of an economic and business character, or fall into the category of sociological questions; the prominent and pressing questions of the hour are those of finance, labor and enterprise.

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there are in many communities large numbers of the unemployed. There is an influx of undesired immigration and of cheap labor from some of the over populated countries of Europe, and this complicates and intensifies the labor problems, especially in the Eastern States. Yet labor is loud in its demands for more generous recognition and larger reward, and the conflict between cautious and sometimes greedy capital and aggressive and insolent labor is often severe and fraught with mischievous consequences. While these conditions continue we must not be surprised if we hear periodically of strikes and other mischievous interferences with the progress of our industries, but the final solution of these difficulties will be found only when certain truths are generally recognized and made the basis of practical remedial action.

Capital must learn and admit that the only just as well as wise rule is a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and must be willing to accord to labor at least that much of reward. Capital should also understand that labor is in a most important sense its co-laborer and helper, and that the interest of capital is best promoted when labor is most satisfactorily compensated. Labor, or the working man who is its personal embodiment and representative, needs to learn that each individual workingman is the sole rightful master of his own labor, and that he has an indefeasible right to dispose of that labor as he may please, without any interference or dictation from the capitalist or his fellow workingman.

If these two lessons can be respectively learned by the representatives of the two parties to what is called the labor controversy, the peaceable and satisfactory solution of the troublesome labor problems will then be near. The greed of capital will be moderated and the unjustifiable interference of labor organizations with the free action of the individual workingman will cease; then, and not till then, will the unwise, often unlawful, interruption of industries by strikes, boycotts and lockouts come to an end; co-operation instead of conflict will become possible and the industrial conditions of our country will assume a much more satisfactory phase.

That this will be the trend and tenor of events in our country and that the condition will be long better, rather than worse, I hopefully believe. Wise legislation may render material assistance in bringing about an improved condition. That there will be some effective measures adopted to restrict undesirable immigration from Europe is, I think, extremely probable, and of the beneficial effect of such legislation there can be no doubt.

Our industries, vast and varied as they are, should receive from the National Government any fostering care which they may need for their development and increase, and public sentiment in the United States will demand that governmental action shall be guided on this subject in accordance with this rule.

I am therefore hopeful, nay confident, that our country and its people are about to witness a return of the conditions of material prosperity, and that there will be ere long ample occasion for congratulation on the advent of better times.

To one more important and cheerful truth let me direct your attention; to a fact that is, in part at least, a result of that great test and trial to which our Government and institutions were subjected in that comparatively recent period of domestic strife; and this is the fact that the American Republic has now a world-wide and much more important and valuable recognition than it had previous to the issue of the great war; that contest advertised us to all the world as nothing else could have done. The nations of the earth now recognize, as they did not before, the United States of America as one of the great powers of the earth; as a nation whose military prowess and skill have been tested and proved, and whose resources are ample in any emergency, for the purpose of either defense or attack. Our national flag is now respected on every sea and shore, and no other nation will ever hastily, or lightly, challenge us to the arbitrament of arms.

While, within our domain, peace with her olive crown shall stretch her wings from shore to shore, we need have little fear that aggressive war from any foreign source will ever darken our horizon.

We may, therefore, with malice toward none and with charity toward all, rejoice today in this commemoration of our national birth festival, and we may look down the vista of our national future with cheerful courage and hearty hope, grateful for what has been accomplished, hopeful for still greater and better things in the years, perhaps, the ages, yet to come, not only for our own country but for all mankind. When I study the teachings of human history, when I note the steady but sure advance of human knowledge and of Christian light and truth, and the successive struggles of peoples and of nations toward better and higher conditions of living and of government, I can not but believe in the assured progress of the race toward a higher plane of civilization, an enlarged and better brotherhood of man and a purer Christianity.

What the future may hold I know not, but I believe that it will be, for our country and the world at large, greater, better and happier than what has been. I recall a custom which once obtained, and is perhaps still continued, in Switzerland—that home of sturdy freemen—and which suggests a forecast of our national future with cheerful courage and hearty hope; grateful for what has been accomplished, hopeful for still greater and better things in the years, perhaps, the ages, yet to come, not only for our own country but for all mankind. When I study the teachings of human history, when I note the steady but sure advance of human knowledge and of Christian light and truth, and the successive struggles of peoples and of nations toward better and higher conditions of living and of government, I can not but believe in the assured progress of the race toward a higher plane of civilization, an enlarged and better brotherhood of man and a purer Christianity.

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So in the coming time to come, it may be, yet sure to come, we think, we may hear another mighty and song of rejoicing of uncounted millions of free men, which shall flood with its melody a vast continent, reverberating from ocean to ocean, and it will perhaps embrace in its melodious sweep these sweet islands of the sea; and the burden of that song shall be, Praise God, who gave to our fathers and has preserved for their children, in free America, a perfect Government of liberty under law.

At the close of Mr. Pangborn's speech Col. W. F. Allen rose from his seat in the audience and moved a vote of thanks to the orator of the day. The motion was carried with an enthusiastic "aye."

The national hymn "America" was sung by the audience, Miss Richards leading. Rev. Mr. Garvin delivered the closing prayer.

After the exercises quite a number, including President Dole, Chief Justice Judd, Minister Cooper, Rev. D. P. Birney gathered about the stage to offer congratulations upon the success of the function of the day.

Last summer one of our grandchildren was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the very best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Fredericktown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. L.

FOR SALE.

1 Honolulu Iron Works
30x60 FIVE-ROLLER MILL

Complete with gearing and

1 18x42 PUTNAM ENGINE

The above can be seen now in operation at Onomea Sugar Co.'s Mill at Pauakou. The same are in good order, and are to be taken out because too small for future requirements.

Delivery can be made to purchaser on the wharf at Pauakou, on or after October 1st, 1896.

For further particulars and prices, apply to W. W. GOODALE, Esq., at Pauakou, or to C. BREWER & COMPANY, LTD., Honolulu.

1769-3m

W. H. RICE.

Stock Raiser
— And Dealer in —

LIVE STOCK.

— BREEDER OF —

Fine Horses and Cattle

Well-bred Fresh Milk Cows, and
Young Sussex Bulls,

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1896.

The Hilo Tribune states that with the close of the present biennial period the Hawaiian Band, as a Government institution, will cease to exist. This is a very bright idea, and fully in keeping with the propositions that emanate from the organ of the conservative club. Why not be honest and tell the people that it is hoped by the powers behind the Tribune throne that the band will be transferred to Hilo?

From the reports in the Japanese papers it appears that the youth of Japan are quite expert base ball players. At Kobe the men from the U. S. Machias were beaten by a score of 43 to 12, and when the men of the Detroit and Charleston went into the field against the boys of the Tokyo Higher School the latter won by a score of 28 to 9. The Yankee marines ought to practice the national game a little more before tackling Orientals.

The Outlook speaks a good word for American newspapers on the ground that there is no part of the globe towards which their attention is not turned with equal activity. The English newspapers are credited as being more trustworthy in the reports given to the public, but their attention is riveted principally on the Eastern countries in which the British are particularly interested. "The eye of the English press is turned toward the East; its back is conspicuously visible from the West." There is more truth than poetry in this statement. With all their verbal adulteration and sensational methods, the American papers send their representatives throughout the world to get news and not to select corners of the globe in which to compile material for Yankee aggrandisement.

THE CELEBRATION.

The celebration of the Fourth of July, 1896, will go on record as the most elaborate, the most enthusiastic and the most successful national demonstration that has been held in this country during the history of the Republic. It was in every respect a popular demonstration and gave new evidence of the strength of the Republic as based upon the loyalty of its body politic. The parade was indeed a pleasant surprise in view of the short time allowed for the preparation of the civic features. It was a good example, however, of the push and activity of the business community, and would have been a credit to a city twice the size of Honolulu. The military forces made an excellent display and gave evidence of the efficient work of the commanding officer, as well as individual interest and pride among the members of the various companies.

The large attendance at the public reception held by President and Mrs. Dole left no question of the high esteem in which the Chief Executive of the Republic is held by the people of the country. There can be no mistaking that political differences have broken in upon the social life of the capital city, but year by year there have always been many gratifying proofs of the wiping out of barriers that marked sharp lines in our social circles.

Of the American celebration, it may be said that it was a separate function only in name. The American spirit has become so thoroughly planted in the hearts of the people of Hawaii that there can be no division in the popular mind at the time of a public celebration.

Visiting citizens of the United States have often remarked that the place to see the old time celebration of the American Independence Day is in Hawaii. This year's demonstration goes far to show that the principles of American independence—the principles upon which our own Republic is founded—have by no means lost favor in the hearts of the people.

Major Pangborn's speech before the American meeting was a finished and patriotic address. Mr. Pangborn did not forget that he was in a foreign land, nor did he forget that he was in a country that seeks political union with the United States. He views his native country with an optimistic eye, believing that all things work together for the national welfare. The principles enunciated by Mr. Pangborn in his reference to the American Federation may well be taken home and applied locally by the people of Hawaii.

A. P. A. IN AMERICAN POLITICS.

While the political parties of the United States are wrangling over currency, tariff and the usual old line questions of the campaign period, President W. J. H. Traynor, president of the American Protective Association, in an article for the North American Review, calls attention to the fact that the organization over which he presides now holds the balance of power in the United States. With its membership of nearly 2,500,000 persons who influence at least 4,000,000 voters he maintains that the society has it in its power to make or break any or all of the political parties.

A discussion of the effects of the bicycle boom on trade that has been carried on in the New York papers has brought out some interesting facts. The New York Journal of Commerce estimates that the bicycle has caused a loss in other trades of

\$112,500,000 a year. It has been generally known that the livery business and carriage trade has been seriously hurt, but it has lately been brought out that the demand for pianos, jewelry and confectionery has fallen off materially. It is stated that less whisky and lager are drunk, fewer cigars smoked and fewer books sold on account of bicycles. The theatre companies also maintain that they are obliged to close much earlier in the season because their patrons prefer wheeling to seeing plays. The Journal estimates that fully \$75,000,000 will be expended for bicycles in the United States this year, and thus diverted from other lines of trade.

We quite agree that it is sheer nonsense to attempt to give a political significance to the absence of the Executive from the social gathering of Friday evening. From an official standpoint as between nation and nation there was absolutely no call upon the time and attention of Government officials. The principal grievance of the committee seems to be that with the numerous guests from the Consular corps and the visiting warships, it was hoped an opportunity would be given to pay a tribute of respect to the high officials of the Republic. As this opportunity did not arise, there were plenty of people ready to set wild and chimerical statements afloat. At the present time the official and social relations between the American representative and this Government are most friendly and cordial, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. Whatever these relations might be, however, it could make no difference in this case as the ball was not an official function. Although the American committee were disappointed, they appreciate too well the friendly spirit of the Government to attempt to misinterpret kindly motives.

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organized at the present time. In mapping out the characteristics of the members he holds that ninety-five per cent are Americans first, A. P. A.'s next, and elements of parties last of all.

The proof or disproof of this statement will be received with interest in the coming Presidential campaign. It is true that the American people are year by year becoming more and more a nation of independent voters, and that the party bosses are losing the firm grip they have held in years past. The downfall of the machine politician is now becoming an everyday event, where not many years ago he resigned with almost supreme power. It is an open question, however, whether the 4,000,000 votes which President Traynor claims he controls can be withdrawn from their allegiance to the old parties. It is hard for the average voter to divide his suffrage among the candidates of the different parties. A choice of the least of several evils and a straight ticket is the usual result when men go to the polls, and in nine cases out of ten the old party will get the vote.

Possibly the most hopeful sign of the success of the A. P. A. is the formation of a Catholic society, known as the American Order of United Catholics, organized with the object of combating the Protestant movement. We refer to this as a hopeful sign, because there is nothing like a good opposition to keep an organization in trim. When men see and feel that they have an organized force to battle against, they close up the ranks and go forward with more enthusiasm and more unanimity. They have less time to quarrel among themselves.

CO-OPERATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The wonderful progress of the co-operative societies of England was brought to public attention recently when the Twenty-eighth Co-operative Congress convened in Woolwich. In the opening address delivered by the Earl of Winchelsea it was remarked that while in 1865 there were 850 societies, with a membership of 150,000, and capital amounting to £1,000,000, the number had in 1895 increased to 1,750 societies, with 1,000,000 members and an aggregate capital of £16,000,000. Thus in the course of three decades the number of societies had been more than doubled and the capital had been increased to sixteen times the amount held by them in the beginning. This display is certainly a feather in the co-operative cap, and best of all, there is every prospect for continued success.

In suggesting new lines for the advance of the co-operative movement in the future, the speaker said co-operators did not allow that uncheckable competition brought with it a sufficiently equitable division of profits; they were determined that every man should have suitable reward for his labor, and the movement was in itself a proof of the increasing educational and social development of the working classes. It was pervaded by a marvellous spirit of unity, but this should not be carried to such length as to create a special privileged class.

An excellent idea was suggested in the formation of a great co-operative society for the growth, collection and distribution of British produce. The proposition would be to ask producers and consumers equally to take shares in it, allow capital to have its fair reward, say 4 to 5 per cent, and divide the remainder of the profits between producers in proportion to their production, and consumers in proportion to their consumption, and a certain proportion for the employers of the association.

This is looking a long way into the future, as, notwithstanding the success of co-operation in England, the movement has hardly reached the point where it can combine the products of the country in one grand scheme of co-operation. Yet the plan is a sound basis to work upon. Year by year the controlling power is passing more and more into the hands of the working classes. Society's best safeguard is to see that as this power and responsibility increases, there shall be an equal progress in education and social improvement among the workers.

The principle upon which the British societies are founded is an excellent one, and, if in our own country there could be a more decided move to accept and work along the co-operative lines, the solution of some of our most vexed problems would be reached in a comparatively short space of time.

JAPANESE ENTERPRISE.

A good example of the methods of Japanese progress is given in a report made by the British consular service on the railways of Japan. In this report it is stated that there is a likelihood of the American manufacturers of railway material ousting the English at no distant date. When railways were first established in Japan the work was carried on by the English manager was English and in fact every position of importance was held by an Englishman. Naturally enough

the orders for material went to England. But the Japanese quickly learned all the arts of building and management and the consular report says that in a very short time there will not be a foreign manager or designer in the country.

The British engineer makes his own design, and orders his material accordingly, while in the United States the engineer states his requirements, and the manufacturers send in their projects based on their own designs. The British bridge designer who has been in Japan since 1882 has recently left his post and henceforth the work will be in the hands of the Japanese. A good proportion of the Japanese have been educated in the United States and will consequently follow the American system and patronize American firms.

This outlook of course is very bright for the American firms just at present, but it will not be many years before the Japanese will be sufficiently schooled in the American customs and mechanical arts to take the manufacturing into their own hands, and then the American will be left in the cold. To use a Yankee term, the Japanese are "foxy"; their strong nationality and the desire to make all roads lead to Japan will be felt even by Americans at no distant date. They are apt scholars and though the American firms are now rejoicing over the downfall of English power, and the consequent increase of American exports, these joyous manufacturers will soon discover that the Japanese can produce bridge material and put it together in quite as durable form and at less cost.

VOICE OF THE PRESS.

The Hawaiian Legislature has reaffirmed its annexation policy, and there is the promise that the American people will follow suit early in November. —San Francisco Chronicle.

Hawaii's heart is true to Uncle Sam, and she does not care who knows it. There is no coquetry in her statecraft on this subject, nor any attempt to excite Uncle Sam's apprehension by the pretense that she had concluded to lead an isolated life, and that state of single blessedness is better for her. The straightforward and unanimous vote of her Legislature, on the eve of her adjournment, declaring that this body continues to desire union to the United States, is at once creditable to it and a reminder to our people.—N. Y. Sun.

A Valuable Arctic Map.

The most interesting and comprehensive publication issued from the Navy Department in a long time is that map of arctic regions published by the naval hydrographic office. The chart is in two sections and represents the latest surveys and explorations within the arctic circle. It has taken an immense amount of labor to prepare the present map, which is one of the finest specimens of lithographing work ever accomplished by the government.

Each exploration of the long line of broken coast is represented by varied colors and symbols, and some idea of the complexity of this feature may be obtained by the fact that no less than forty-eight expeditions are indicated, in addition to the tracks of seventy-six parties. The earliest exploration noted is that of the Russian Ovtzun, in 1734-7, and of his countrymen, Muravlev and Pavlov, in 1735, all of whom traversed sections of the Russian-Siberian coast and adjacent bodies, since very familiar to polar navigators. The prevailing shade on the American section of the arctic regions is that of the British explorers, the most persistent and industrious of them being Parry, who, from 1819 to 1824, pursued the coast line around what has since become known as Melville peninsula and Cockburn island, and the southern coast of North Devon.

On the European-Asiatic side, the Russians appear to have been the most energetic. They early explored the Siberian and Russian coast line, although they left to other nations the harder task of approaching "furthest north," such as an Austro-Hungarian expedition, which visited Franz Joseph Land in 1871-4, and, on our own side, the innumerable expeditions which penetrated the Robeson channel, skirted the northern verge of Grant Land, or followed, like Rockwood and Brainerd, the indentations of the northern Greenland coast until they reached the point nearest the pole ever attained.

The map clearly exhibits the course of the numerous expeditions which have ransacked, often at such fearful cost, the frozen territory of the north. The chart is worth reproduction in all school geographies, and would probably be added to those publications were it not that a condensation of the map would detract from its value. Nothing like the present chart has been published hitherto, and students and others interested in arctic discoveries will appreciate the work of the hydrographic office. The maps will not be distributed free. The government has gone too much expense in preparing them, and in gathering the information, while the printing is also expensive. The price placed on the arctic maps is \$1, which represents the cost of publication.—N. Y. Times.

Once Secretary of Treasury.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Benjamin H. Brewster, Secretary of the Treasury during President Grant's second term, died at his home in this city today of peritonitis. He was taken ill last Saturday

The life of Lord Leighton's peerage was the shortest in the history of England. He died on the day following that upon which the patent of nobility was issued, and as he left no heir, the title died with him.

BY AUTHORITY.**PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.**

Notice is hereby given that the following named lots in Ponahawai and Olaa, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at auction at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, on the 20th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, under the provisions of the Land Act 1895 for Cash Freeholds.

Upset
Lot No. Location. Acres Price.
1. Ponahawai 23 \$ 57.00
6. Ponahawai 53.5 321.00
8. Ponahawai 82.8 82.80
9. Ponahawai 108.7 217.40
12. Ponahawai 15.5 124.00
13. Ponahawai 17 136.00
14. Ponahawai 46 138.60
17. Ponahawai 26.9 188.30
18. Ponahawai 33.4 233.80
19. Ponahawai 46.9 234.50
21. Ponahawai 19.5 136.50
Portion of lot 6. Olaa 25 250.00

No person will be allowed to purchase more than one lot, and all purchasers must have the qualifications required of applicants under Part VII of Land Act 1895.

One-fourth of purchase price is required immediately after the sale.

Particulars as to residence, conditions, cultivation, etc., may be obtained at the office of the sub-agent of Public Lands, Hilo, or at the office of Public Lands, Honolulu.

J. F. BROWN,
1772-td Agent of Public Lands.

MAUI.

Lahaina, Molokai and Lanai.....

.....G. S. Dunn

Wailuku.....William T. Robinson

Makawao.....W. O. Alken

Hana.....A. Gross

HAWAII.

Hilo and North Hilo.....N. S. Willfong

Hamakua.....William Horner

South Kohala.....Wilmot Vredenburg

North Kohala.....Eben P. Low

North Kona.....J. Kaelamakule

South Kona.....H. John Ahu

Kau.....William P. Fennel

Puna.....Henry J. Lyman

KAUAI.

Waimea and Niihau.....E. Olmsted

Koloa.....Henry Blake

Lihue.....J. B. Hanaiakam

Kawaihau.....S. Kahu

Hanalei.....W. E. Deverill

S. M. DAMON,
Minister of Finance.

Finance Department, June 29, 1896.

1772-3

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots of Government land will be open for application on or after July 15, 1896, under the provisions of the "Land Act, 1895," for right of purchase leases or cash freeholds.

Three lots of agricultural land, suitable for coffee culture, in Kaupo, Maui.

STIRRING EVENTS

IN HILO TOWN.

Usual Excitement Preparatory to Court Term.

LIST OF CASES TO BE TRIED.

Lawyers and Clients Leave Town. School Exercises—Wonderful Progress Shown by Children—Beautifull Tours to Volcano—Other News

HILO (Hawaii), July 4.—There was a decided exodus of Hiloites between Friday and Monday, all bound for Honokaa to attend the court term which begins today. There are but few important cases on the calendar, and Judge Austin expects to give all cases hearing within the next ten days. Following is the calendar to be disposed of by Judge Austin at the Hamakua term of the Fourth Circuit Court:

Criminal Cases—Hawaiian Jury.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Haaho (k), and Kamehee (w), adultery; appeal from District Court of South Hilo.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Makawelewale (k) and Kuamoo (k), larceny of cocoanuts; appeal from District Court of South Hilo.

Criminal Cases—Foreign Jury.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Antonio Verisimo, mayhem; commitment from District Court of South Hilo.

Republic of Hawaii vs. H. A. James, violating Sec. IX., Chap. XIII., Penal Code; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. G. F. Little for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. William Turnbull, assault and battery; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Nakatani, perjury, secnd degree; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Alao, larceny of animals; appeal from District Court of Puna. Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Ah Hoi, selling goods without license; appeal from District Court of Puna. Hitchcock & Wilder for defendant.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Lum Sing, house breaking; commitment from District Court of North Hilo.

Republic of Hawaii vs. Mrs. M. M. Mefiro, selling spirituous liquor without license; appeal from District Court of Hamakua.

Republic of Hawaii vs. E. W. Estep, assault and battery; appeal from District Court of Hamakua.

Civil Cases—Jury Waived.

Payson Caldwell vs. Tribune Publishing Co., action of debt; appeal by plaintiff from District Court of South Hilo. G. F. Little for plaintiff; Wilder for defendants.

Civil Cases—Jury.

W. A. Hardy, Admr. of Estate of Ekela D. Waihine, deceased, vs. J. W. Kekahiko (k), assumpst; appeal from District Court of South Hilo. Hitchcock & Wilder for administrator.

M. Ferraz vs. A. G. Romao, assumpst; appeal from District Court of Hamakua.

J. H. Kahue vs. H. E. Wilson, damages; appeal from District Court of Puna.

Divorce Cases.

Kaahue (k) vs. Kauahine (w), libel for divorce. J. K. Kahookano for libellant.

Pikela Ahia (w) vs. George Hussey, libel for divorce. J. K. Kahookano for libellant.

Luzia Peplowski vs. Robert Peplowski, libel for divorce. Hitchcock & Wilder for libellant.

Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of A. W. Haalelio (k), of Hamakua, deceased; petition for sale of real estate. Charles Williams for petitioner.

Among those who have been called to attend court are: Dr. Williams, L. Severance, Robert Wilhelm, William Todd, Jr., Sheriff Hitchcock and others. Attorneys G. K. Wilder and G. F. Little have several cases to plead.

Mrs. Frank Smith accompanied her father, Sheriff Hitchcock, to Honokaa.

Mrs. Austin, Misses Harriet Austin and Miss Lyman, accompanied Judge Austin to Hamakua and will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Moore during the session of court.

The past week was commencement week in all the schools. The first exercises of the week were those of the public kindergarten, under the management of Miss Bertha Guild. The little foreigners of half a dozen nationalities gave a most interesting exhibit of the last year's work, and went through their pretty, graceful exercises, songs and games with due credit to their teacher.

Union school held examinations Friday morning, which were largely attended by parents and friends of the school. At 12:30 p. m. the school assembled in the yard and under the leadership of Cyril Smith were conducted through a splendid series of gymnastics and callisthenics, which were performed with wonderful vim and precision by the large body of children.

The outdoor drill concluded, pupils and visitors were called together on the upper floor of the building, where the following program was carried out:

Singing—Our Father. Welcome. Reading—The Cat and the Sparrow.

Recitation—When I Am Big. Motion Song—Days of the Week. Concert Recitation—The Six Blind Men.

Recitation—The Parts of the Body Reading Class. Intermission of three minutes. Song—The Trees. Recitation—The Swallow. Reading—The Story of Snow White. Recitation—Hicoughs. Recitation—February. Recitation—The Little Dog Song—Clock Game. Recitation—A Little Boy Went Walking. Song—Little Bo-Peep. Recitation—The Purple Pansy. Scarf Drill. Song—Hurrah.

The entire program was excellently rendered and the pupils showed remarkable proficiency in their pronunciation and enunciation of the English language. The smallest spoke with distinctness. The most interesting feature was the rendition of portions of the juvenile operetta of "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," a pretty fairy story written by Clara Louise Burnham, with music by George F. Root. The singing was very good and the whole performance very well done.

The scarf drill by Miss West's class deserves special mention, as the entire drill was effected without a leader and without a fault. The concluding evolutions of the girls with their red, white and blue scarfs radiating from the standard bearer of the Hawaiian flag, the school singing Hawaii Pono and then a hurrah with fluttering handkerchiefs, was a grand finale to the work of the school.

Examinations and exhibitions were the order of the week at the Catholic schools. On Thursday afternoon St. Mary's School for Boys closed with a distribution of premiums. An immense crowd witnessed the exercises and examined the artistic drawings and penmanship of the boys.

St. Joseph's School for Girls held examinations and exercises on Friday, which were largely attended by an interested audience.

The monthly social of the First Foreign Church was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Severance on Tuesday evening. The program in the hands of Mrs. L. Turner was an excellent one. Mr. Peck furnished most delightful zither music. Mr. Wakefield favored his hundred listeners with most pleasing vocal selections. Mrs. Turner and Mr. Wakefield rendered some instrumental duets, which were most enthusiastically encored. After a burlesque shadow pantomime of "Romeo and Juliet" dainty refreshments were served.

Mrs. S. L. Austin entertained the Ladies' Reading Club at a Tennysonian tea on Monday last. After a few pleasant hours the company disbanded for a summer vacation.

The Hilo juvenile dancing class, numbering about twenty-five, concluded the dancing lessons for the summer last Saturday, when they appeared in fancy costumes and enjoyed their final party for the season. The cute little lassies in their quaint Kate Greenaway's made a pretty picture.

Miss host, George Beckley, entertained a number of friends at the Hilo Hotel on Monday evening. A sumptuous bill of fare was provided, to which the guests did justice for about three hours.

The Japanese theater erected near the Japanese hospital grounds is giving nightly performances to fair sized audiences.

The Fourth of July committee have decided to hold their ball on the evening of the 3d. At sunset on the Fourth a promenade concert and pyrotechnic display at Court House Square will follow the salute of twenty-one guns.

The four-masted schooner Tallant, Hofsland master, arrived on Thursday morning, June 25th, 14 days from San Francisco, and cleared for the latter port last evening, the 30th, with a cargo of 16,500 bags of sugar.

Very little rain the past ten days. There have been many tourists and visitors in town.

B. R. Foss, the book agent, leaves Hilo today overland for Kohala.

Mr. Desky is doing a land office business in the sale of lots between Hilo and Wainuku.

Judge Carter has been in town this week.

Miss Kelley leaves for Honolulu to visit her sister, Mrs. Onderkirk.

Miss Deyo goes to Honolulu to catch the next steamer bound for the coast. She expects to spend her vacation with her relatives East.

Miss Grace Porter is at Kukuhalee, visiting Mrs. Forbes.

Mrs. Reed, mother of Mr. W. H. Shipman, is visiting Mrs. Lydgate at Laupahoehoe.

A delegation of Hamakuaans will be in Hilo on the Fourth.

Owing to rough weather on the Puna coast, the Kinau was unable to land her freight and passengers.

KOHALA WANTS RAIN.

Planters Getting Anxious—News Notes of the District.

KOHALA, (Hawaii), July 2.—The weather is the subject of greatest interest in Kohala at present. The planters want more rain. Planting has got pretty well along, but has been somewhat delayed by the insufficient rainfall. A good steady twenty-four hours downpour would mean thousands of dollars added to the wealth of the country next year. Grinding is not all finished, but will go ahead more rapidly if drouth prevents immediate planting.

The Muriel is due at Honoipo, and the Consuelo is expected in a few days at Makuhona for sugar.

The season of the gathering of taxes is at hand, and everyone is busy saving up for the demands of the enterprising collector.

There have been quite a number of changes in the social personnel of Kohala.

The Eleventh of June was generally recognized as a public holiday, and on the Fourth of July there is to be a great game of baseball, the Highlands versus the Lowlands, besides considerable horse racing. Entertainment for families is also being prepared in the form of a picnic. So everyone can enjoy to his tastes.

The Literary Society recently dis-

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.

LEWIS & CO.,

Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

cussed the works of R. L. Stevenson. Certain of his books were discussed, extracts from his works were read, the story of his work and life were told, his songs were sung, and the evening was spent in a thoroughly enjoyable manner at the residence of G. F. Renton.

IS WELL KNOWN
IN HONOLULU

Nettie Burgess, Formerly of Kauaihao Makes a Record.

CONTRALTO SINGER OF NOTE.

Bright Future for the Young Lady. ■ Graduates With Honors—Student at Conservatory in Italy—Sang Here Four Years ago in Old Kaumakapili.

Among the bright young women who will graduate from the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, Mass., on next Wednesday, is Miss Etta A. Burgess of this city. She has been rated by the faculty of the institution as one of the most promising of the pupils, and her uncommonly superior vocal gifts have merited praise from the most critical

Mr. Van Valkenberg, formerly of Wailuku, has accepted the position as book-keeper of Hamoa plantation, (Hana), of which P. McLane is the new manager.

During Tuesday, June 30th, the schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen master, arrived in Kahului 12 days from the coast. She brought merchandise for Paila and Hamakapoko and will probably sail for San Francisco tomorrow laden with sugar from the two Makawao plantations.

MAUI RACES.

Wet Day and Bad Track—Tramcar Time Made by Horses.

The races at Kahului under the auspices of the Maui Racing Association came off on Saturday under very unfavorable circumstances. At one o'clock Saturday morning the rain began falling and continued steadily for three hours. As a result the horses went around a track on which the mud was at least six inches deep.

The winners were as follows:

First Race Pet 2:08. Second Race by Jac 3:02. Third Race by Parole 1:01. Fourth Race Little L 2:49 2:5. Fifth Race Billy C. 2:02. Sixth Race Antidote 2:11. Seventh Race for mules was won by Nioi in 2:38. Eighth Race Pet in 1:04. Ninth Race Billy C. in 9:10.

AS PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Executive Acts Upon Invitations to Unofficial Functions.

The disappointment of the members of the American ball committee resulting from their being unable to greet the members of the Executive at the function of Friday evening received some attention in official circles yesterday.

Minister Cooper, in referring to the matter, stated that it was impossible to construe the absence of the members of the Executive as an official slight.

The ball was wholly unofficial, and the members of the Executive stood in the same position as private citizens. In making their plans for attending or staying at home they were governed by the same rules as private individuals, and their action should be viewed by the committee in the same light.

PARDONS BY COUNCIL OF STATE.

The first meeting of the recently elected Council of State was held on Friday forenoon. G. W. Smith was re-elected secretary. On recommendation of the President, pardons were granted T. B. Walker, John S. Kaaua, Kawila, Charles Warren and Josiah Kluu, political prisoners who have been released on parole. Pardons were granted Hapaunli, Maximo D'Leon, Ah Chan, Keaue, Susa Muramoto and Kalealea-muna. The sentences of Masuda and Otsuka were commuted.

PLEASANT WEDDING.

On Saturday last Edwin Baskerville, engineer at Heela plantation, and Helen Duran, a young lady recently from England, were married by Rev. H. H. Parker of Kawahahao Church. The ceremony took place in Manoa Valley, after which a very elegant repast was served.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Roe, E. B. Thomas, Mr. McKeague and wife, Hieia, and many others.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY CURES COLD, CROUP AND WHOOPING COUGH.

It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

produced on the people, they now realize reasons for rejoicing that the change has been for material advancement of all. They believe that Hawaii was prepared for government by the people. They earnestly hope that misrepresentation will cease in order that all of the native Hawaiians may candidly adopt the greater freedom and noble conditions of the Republic.

"They congratulate President Dole and the Government upon the skill and ability displayed in administering the commonwealth, and pray God that he may have long life, and the country peace and continued prosperity.

"They hope and trust that the Fourth of July, the nat'l day of Liberty for America, may indeed prove to have been the day of a new birth for Hawaii, from which it may grow into the highest and truest freedom.

"God save the Republic of Hawaii."

ARRIVAL OF A DIPLOMAT.

The Distinguished Count Matsu, of Japan in the City.

Count Matsu, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Japanese Government, accompanied by his wife, the Countess Matsu, and Goro Narita, private secretary arrived by the Doric Sunday morning and are quartered at the von Holt residence, Waikiki.

Count Matsu is one of the most influential of the Japanese diplomats. During the Chinese-Japanese war he distinguished himself by the way in which he handled questions of an international character. He is a gentleman hardly passed the meridian of life and a man of great intelligence. He is now a private citizen and comes to Hawaii solely for his health which has become impaired through too close atention to his official duties.

Goro Narita will be pleasantly remembered as the Vice-Consul during Mr. Fugii's term of office here and later as Secretary of the Japanese Legation

NEWS NOTES OF MAUI.

PAIA FIRE DECLARED INCENDIARY.

PERSONAL NOTES.

MAUI, July 3.—Prof. Agassiz of Cambridge, Mass., visited Haleakala during the 28th of June.

DURING THURSDAY, the 2d, a fire in Paia concerning a recent fire in Paia cane. It was under the direction of District Magistrate Peter Noa, and the verdict rendered was "of incendiary origin."

Mr. Van Valkenberg, formerly of Wailuku, has accepted the position as book-keeper of Hamoa plantation, (Hana), of which P. McLane is the new manager.

During Tuesday, June 30th, the schooner Mary Dodge, Hansen master, arrived in Kahului 12 days from the coast. She brought merchandise for Paila and Hamakapoko and will probably sail for San Francisco tomorrow laden with sugar from the two Makawao plantations.

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EDITOR'S TRIBUTE TO KATE FIELD.

William J. Kline Writes of Deceased in Glowing Terms.

TRAVELS IN THREE COUNTRIES.

Hospitality of People Here—Says He Will Remember—Knowledge of Kate Field—Her Interest in Hawaii—Her Long Rides Were Injurious.

William J. Kline, editor and publisher of the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Democrat, who was in Hawaii for two months during the early part of the year, writes as follows in a recent issue of the Democrat:

During my absence of eight months I have traveled upwards of 18,000 miles—equal to three-quarters of the distance around the globe. I have visited twenty-five States in our own great country, and return with a better conception and appreciation than I ever had before of its vast extent of territory, its enormous resources and the wide diversity of its crops, climate and industries. I was never so proud as I am today of my own, my native land—the greatest and best country on this footstool.

I have thoroughly enjoyed my rather extended outing, have met many old friends and have made many new ones whom it will afford me much pleasure to meet again. Everywhere I have been treated with the utmost kindness and cordiality and have experienced the most open-handed hospitality.

I have spent a couple of months very delightfully on some of the island gems of the blue Pacific—the land where they have July weather in January, “the land where it is always afternoon,” and the land that is pining to be annexed to Uncle Sam’s domains, as, indeed, I hope in good time it may be. While there I saw the great volcano of Kilauea in both its active and its quiescent state—a sight that very few travelers have the privilege of beholding.

Since my return I have had many letters from friends whom I met during my travels. These missives come from Europe, the Hawaiian Islands, the Pacific slope, Mexico and elsewhere, and they bring back the pleasant faces of the companions of many an idle hour. But there is one of these faces that I shall never see again—that of Miss Kate Field. For six weeks we stopped at the same hotel in Honolulu, and thus became quite well acquainted. She had planned to visit the volcano of Kilauea at the same time that I went, but was detained in Honolulu by illness. Had she been able to go then, I cannot help believing that she might have been alive today. Her fatal illness was caused by fatigue and undue exposure to rain on the Island of Hawaii. Such horseback trips as she took exhaust the energies of strong men, and a delicate woman like Miss Field should not have been permitted to attempt them.

“Is it not sad about Miss Field?” writes one of my fellow travelers to Hawaii, in a letter received today. And she continues: “I cannot get her out of my mind. To think of her dying away off there, with none of her own near her! It seems too bad!”

The Democrat has already spoken of Miss Field’s character and work. She was a brilliant woman, and her letters from the Islands to the Chicago Times-Herald were widely read and quoted. She was a strong advocate of cable communication and annexation. I never knew anybody who spoke or wrote more conscientiously.

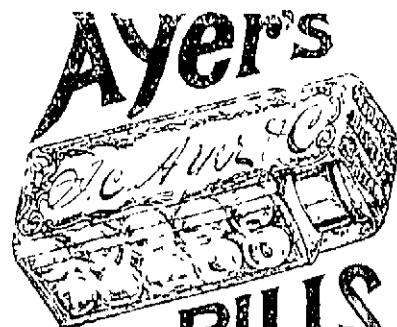
One evening as I was escorting her to a reception I said: “Well, Miss Field, how do you like this country?” “Oh, I am interested in it,” was the careful reply, leaving the impression that she preferred the States as a place of residence. She took great pains in gathering the material for her letters, and always went to headquarters for her facts. President Dole, ex-Minister Thurston, Minister Willis and other prominent residents were her personal friends and companions. In the words of Harper’s Bazaar, “she was a most interesting woman, of many gifts and extraordinary energy, versatility and courage. It is said of her that she was a womanly woman always, and perhaps that is one reason of her great popularity and of the kindness in which she was held by people with whom her activities brought her in contact.”

I shall never forget the pretty picture she made sitting in a row boat beside Captain Pigman of the United States man-of-war Bennington, and waving a smiling aloha while the stars and stripes floated over her head on the 26th day of last February when the stout ship Australia bore us out of Honolulu harbor.

Poor Miss Field! I can hardly make myself believe she is gone. The news of her death shocked and saddened me. “She did well what she had to do” would be a fitting epitaph for the tomb of this talented fellow worker in the ranks of journalism.

Coronet in Yokohama

The young Coronet arrived in Yokohama on June 22, 1896, after six days from this port. It is reported that he gave a number of speeches on the way over we but he did not do so much damage as he did in Japan. For about three weeks he was



Cure DYSPEPSIA,
Cure BILIOUSNESS,
Cure CONSTIPATION,
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Are Purely Vegetable,
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It is the new disinfectant which has superseded all other disinfectants, being a scientific compound, having no odor, yet possessing the qualities of a powerful disinfectant.

LANDS IN FEE SIMPLE.

First.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Palawai, containing 5897 1/10 acres, described in Royal Patent No. 7038, and in deed from L. C. Haaelea, Liber 16, folios 264 and 265.

Second.—All that tract of land known as the Ahupuaa of Kekahakapu, containing 1829 acres, described in Royal Patent 7144, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of J. O. Dominis, Guardian, dated March 9, 1867, of record in Liber 23, folio 167.

Third.—All that tract of land, known as the Ahupuaa of Maunalei, containing 3442.88 acres, described in Royal Patent 7755, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of A. J. Cartwright, executor above named.

Fourth.—All that tract of land described in Royal Patent 8045, containing 128 acres, conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of William Beder, dated September 27, 1876, of record in Liber 43, folio 856.

Fifth.—All of those tracts of land described in Royal Patent 3029, containing an area of 236.68 acres, and all the title conveyed by deed of Kekihue and others to W. M. Gibson, dated August 20, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 830, and in deed of Kekalakua to W. M. Gibson, dated December 7, 1877, of record in Liber 51, folio 339, and in deed from Kekalakua to W. M. Gibson, dated August 23, 1876, of record in Liber 46, folio 828.

Sixth.—All those parcels of land conveyed to said W. M. Gibson by deed of Uliana Paahao and another, dated November 27, 1886, recorded in Liber 116, folio 33, and described in Land Commission Award 8556, Royal Patent 5137, containing 39 acres more or less.

Seventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 2903, containing 52.7-100 acres, conveyed to W. M. Gibson, by Puipai, by deed dated April 24, 1864, recorded in Liber 20, folio 24.

Eighth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 3417 B, conveyed by Kamaika and others to W. M. Gibson by deed dated March 7, 1895, recorded in Liber 19, folio 274.

Ninth.—All that land described in Land Commission Award 10438, containing 7.72-100 acres, conveyed by Kaino to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 2, 1865, of record in Liber 19, page 407.

Tenth.—All that land described in L. C. A. 4317, conveyed by Mahoe and others to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated January 30, 1867, and recorded in Liber 24, folio 262.

Eleventh.—All that land described in Royal Patent 4760, conveyed by Keawamahi and Wahie to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated June 25, 1874, of record in Liber 39, folio 398.

Twelfth.—All that land described in Royal Patent No. 4767 L. C. A. 10,041, conveyed by John S. Gibson to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated July 17, 1876, of record in Liber 47, folio 49.

Thirteenth.—All that land described in Royal Patent 308, to Kaino conveyed by K. Kaino, to W. M. Gibson, by deed dated May 25, 1865, recorded in Liber 10, folio 129.

Fourteenth.—All other lands on said Island of Lanai of which the said W. M. Gibson was seized, possessed or entitled to on the 14th day of August, 1862 and the 31st day of August, 1867.

LEASEHOLDS.

First.—Lease No. 167 from the Hawaiian Government of Paoma, containing 92.5 acres, and of Kamoku, containing 92.5 acres, expiring January 1, 1910, annual rental \$500 payable semi-annually in advance.

Second.—Lease No. 168 of Keanae An.

uni, Paahao and Kamoku, containing 336.8 acres, expiring June 23, 1910, annual rental \$300 payable semi-annually in advance.

Third.—Lease No. 420 of Mahana, containing

Notice of Sale Under Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, REPUBLIC OF HAWAII, IN EQUITY.—S. M. DAMON, J. H. FISHER and H. E. WATTS, Copartners under the firm name of Fisher and Company, plaintiffs vs. CECIL BROWN, Administrator with the will annexed of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Trustee of the Estate of Walter Murray Gibson, and Testatrix of J. S. Walker, deceased, and H. E. MCINTYRE, in his own behalf, and as Executor under the will of said J. S. Walker; TAULU LUCY HAYSELDEN, and FREDERICK ERICK H. HAYSELDEN, her husband, WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY, corporation; WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, FREDERICK H. HAYSELDEN, Junior, a minor; DAVID KALAKAUA HAYSELDEN, a minor; and RACHEL K. HAYSELDEN, a minor, defendants.—Foreclosure Proceed

Pursuant to decree of foreclosure and sale, made in the above entitled suit and Court, May 11th, A. D. 1893, notice is hereby given that the property hereunder described will be sold at public auction at the Court House (Aliiolani Hale) in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands, on WEDNESDAY, August 26th, at 12 o'clock Noon, said sale to be confirmed by said Circuit Court.

LIST OF THE PROPERTY.

(1) The following in said Honolulu located in the Executive Building, west of the Judiciary Building, adjoining the Opera House and having frontage on King, Mililani and Queen Streets, described as follows:

Frontage on King Street 161.5 feet; on west side of the Opera House 128 feet; on the rear (makai) end of the Opera House 79 feet; on Mililani Street 261 feet, from the end of the Opera House to Queen Street; thence from Queen Street 242.8 feet; thence from Queen Street to King Street 362.2 feet with a right of way 4.7 feet wide from Richard Street into lot and containing an area of 119.125 sq. feet more or less. The aforesaid property consisting:

First.—Of all those parcels of land on King Street in Honolulu, comprising the homestead of said W. M. Gibson mentioned in deed of Chas. T. Gulick, Administrator, dated January 5th, 1882, of record in Liber 70, folio 448.

Second.—That parcel of land in the rear of Music Hall in Honolulu, mentioned in deed from G. W. Keawamahi to W. M. Gibson, dated Jan. 8th, 1884, of record in Liber 78, folio 229.

Third.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3568, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from A. J. Cartwright, Executor to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 88, folio 164-166.

Fourth.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, mentioned in mortgage from Kalo and Kalaine to B. Barres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-452.

Also: All the following property in Lahaina, Island of Maui:

First.—That parcel of land at Lahaina known as the Pa. Haleakamani mentioned in deed of Emma Kelele-palani and others to W. M. Gibson, dated May 13th, 1884, of record in Liber 92, folio 62.

Second.—Those parcels of land on Queen Street in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 6778, Apana 1, L. C. A. 8515 and in Royal Patent 3568, L. C. A. 6428B, mentioned in deed from K. Haleakamani to W. M. Gibson, dated April 1st, 1886, of record in Liber 88, folio 164-166.

Third.—Those parcels of land at Lahaina described in L. C. A. 8518B, Royal Patent 1876, and in Royal Patent 1196.

(2) OTHER PROPERTY.

First.—Mortgage from Kia Nabaolehu to said W. M. Gibson, dated March 15, 1887, of record in Liber 108, folios 55-57, to secure the sum of \$1,000, and also the note and debt secured thereby.

Second.—Mortgage from Kalo and Katahui, with Mrs. B. Barres, dated August 29, 1878, of record in Liber 55, folios 450-2, to secure the sum of \$500, and also the note and debt secured thereby, assigned to W. M. Gibson by assignment of record in Liber 105, folio 182.

TERMS OF SALE, ETC.

The property comprising the Lanai Ranch will be sold as a whole after the Maui and Honolulu properties.

The land of Kaluin on the Island of Lanai, now held by the estate of W. M. Gibson as tenant-at-will, will be turned over to the purchaser of the Lanai property, without charge.

All purchases at the above sale to be cash in U. S. Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchasers.

Maps of the property to be sold can be seen at the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company, 408 Fort street, Honolulu, and for further information apply to the undersigned.

P. C. JONES, Receiver. Office with the Hawaiian Safe Deposit and Investment Company. Dated Honolulu, May 25, 1896.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations of substitutes.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

TERMS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to make a permanent cure for the great majority of long-standing cases. BY MAIL, CABLE, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations of substitutes.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

WIDE AWAKE BUYERS MAKE THEIR PURCHASES WHERE THEY GET THE BEST TREATMENT AND THE BEST AND LARGEST STOCK TO SELECT FROM. FINE GOODS FOR A LITTLE MONEY.

IT IS A BROAD GAUGE POLICY IN ALL THINGS THAT MAKE

WHAT COME?

WHAT GO?

WHAT NOW?

WHAT NEXT?

THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.

Successful Above All Others.

— AND —

JOHN NOTT,

— AND —

</div

STABS A SHIPMATE.

Two Men From the U. S. S. Adams
Get Into a Bad Row.

One Thinks a File Can Do More Work
Than His Visa—Victim In
Hospital.

William J. Ring, a machinist of the first class on board the U. S. S. Adams, is now in charge of a sentinel aboard that vessel, awaiting a general court martial which will be called to try him for stabbing James Norris, an ordinary seaman.

It was along in the vicinity of 6 p. m. on the Fourth of July when the two Adams men got into a little quarrel while drinking beer and other alcoholic refreshments at a Nuuanu street saloon. Both men had already overstepped the bounds of propriety in the matter of drink and were hardly accountable for their acts. Ring thought to get the best of his antagonist, and, drawing a file from his pocket, stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting injuries which will result in his confinement in the Queen's Hospital for some time to come.

The injured man was taken to the office of Dr. Day, where Dr. G. T. Smith of the Adams performed a necessary operation. Dr. George Herbert was present with Drs. Day and Smith at the operation.

Norris was removed to the hospital. Upon inquiry last night it was found that he was getting along very well. The wound is not dangerous.

"ZARAGOZA" RECEPTION.

Admiral Monasterio Invites His Friends Aboard Ship.

Admiral Monasterio of the Mexican corvette Zaragoza entertained a number of friends in a reception aboard that vessel yesterday. The Zaragoza was beautifully decorated for the occasion, flags of various nations predominating.

Owing to some misunderstanding, the Kawahao Club failed to put in an appearance. The band from the Austrian man-of-war Salda was kindly offered and furnished delightful music for the occasion. Luncheon was served at 2 p. m.

Those present were: Mexican Consul H. H. Renjes and Mrs. Renjes, Mons. Vizzavona, Senhor A de Sousa Camavarro, Mrs. Paul Neumann, Mrs. George Grau, Dr. Winslow Anderson and Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. C. M. Shortridge and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Alvarez, Miss Finkler, the Misses Walker, George H. Paris and officers of the Austrian man-of-war Salda.

OLD TIME LUAU.

Given at Pacific Mail Wharf for Dock Laborers and Boat Boys.

At noon on the Fourth of July a regular old time luau was given on the Pacific Mail wharf for the benefit of the boat boys, dock hands and other laborers along the wharves and their families. Clarence Crabbe and Archie Gilfillan were in charge of the affair. The Ewa half of the wharf was fixed up in true Hawaiian style, with decorations of ferns, maize and flowers. Mats and bullrushes were spread about on the floor, and upon this was set a table laden with native dishes of all kinds. Over two hundred natives sat down to the feast. Among the foreigners present were Pilots Macauley and Saunders, Clarence Crabbe, Archie Gilfillan, Captain Cluney and Frank Porter. There was not the slightest sign of hilarity. The boys enjoyed themselves in a quiet way and gorged themselves to their hearts' content. Soda water, ginger ale and ice water were alone allowed. Alcoholic drinks of any description whatsoever were tabooed. Clarence Crabbe and Archie Gilfillan deserve great credit for their success in getting up the luau and carrying it through so well. The natives say they never have had such a good time in all their lives.

Severe Accident.

While breaking in a team of mules on Gasper Silva's ranch at Mokuleia on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, the animals became unmanageable and the teamster who was doing the driving was thrown off directly under the wheels of the heavy dray. Three ribs were broken and the unfortunate man suffered some bad bruises.

Dr. Reed was telephoned for and rendered the necessary medical assistance. On Sunday night the patient was resting quietly.

Called on the President.

Admiral Monasterio and Captain Poco of the Mexican corvette Zaragoza were received by President Dole at the Executive building Friday afternoon. The Hawaiian band was present and played selections during the reception. The admiral and captain were presented by H. H. Renjes, the Mexican Consul.

James F. Morgan and family have returned to town after spending a month at Waikiki.

Mrs. Rhodie Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial, but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea, but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Shirley Mich. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co. Agents for H. B. & C. Co.



Bona Fide Closing Out Sale!

Gents' Furnishing Goods

—AT—

COST PRICES!

We have decided to close out our entire stock of gents' furnishing goods. Shall not handle them any more.

We intend to devote our entire time to our increasing MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS.

Now is the time to purchase underwear, neckwear, shirts and hose at cost prices.

H. S. TREGLOAN & SON

FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. BACKFELD, Vice-President. E. S. L. R. Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

Island Visitors

TO HONOLULU!

SAVE YOUR TRAVELING EXPENSES BY PURCHASING YOUR Dry Goods

AT L. B. KERR'S

If you are not coming to Honolulu send for patterns and quotations. Your orders will be attended to quite as well as if you selected the articles yourself.

JUST RECEIVED. A complete assortment of French Muslins, French Chalys, Black Alpacas, Black and Colored Cashmeres, Serges, Ribbons, Laces, Flowers, Linen Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, Linen Damasks, bleached and unbleached, Bedspreads, Blankets and Sheetings.

Also a fine range of Men's Sutlings and Trouserings.

A Single Yard or Article at Whole Sale Prices

L. B. KERR, Queen Street, Honolulu.

\$35

BED ROOM SETS

BEDSTEAD,
BUREAU,
WASHSTAND,
TABLE,
TWO CHAIRS,
ROCKER,
—7 PIECES IN ALL,

POLISHED OAK.

The best thing ever offered in this market for the money. Call and see this Set.

ODD DRESSERS,

\$12 and Upwards.

We have a few of these from broken Sets and are selling them off fast. They are worth looking at.

PORTIERES,

ALL PRICES.

New designs, colors, and the best qualities made.

These are all new goods.

WINDOW SHADES,

\$1 and Upwards.

We have cheaper ones, but call your attention to this higher class of goods. They are prettier, last longer, give better satisfaction, etc.

HOPP & CO.

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.

DENSON, SMITH & CO.

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS.

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

J. J. WALLER, Proprietor

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Code system. Direct Air Refrigeration. Please see mounted specimen of the latest improvements used in preservation of the meat.

A Department of Electrical Engineering has been established under a thoroughly qualified Instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circulars.



HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY

W. W. WRIGHT Proprietor.

Carriage Builder
AND REPAIRER

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. BOX 321

128 AND 130 FORT ST.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company
—1896—

S. S. Kinau,

CLARKE, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maalaea Bay and Makaha the same day; Mahukona, Kawaihae and Laupahoehoe the following day, arriving in Hilo the same afternoon.

LEAVES HONOLULU.

* Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on trips marked.

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lapauhoeoe, Mahukona and Kawaihae same day, Maalaea, Maalaea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu the afternoons of Tuesdays and Fridays.

ARRIVES AT HONOLULU.

* Will call at Pohoiki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

Round-trip Tickets, covering all expenses, \$50.

S. S. Claudine,

CAMERON, Commander.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 5 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m. on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Livestock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

Capt. J. A. King, Port Superintendent Honolulu, H. I. Jan. 1, 1896.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands.

Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company.

Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMIA OF MAGDEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED

TRADE MARK

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY.

ITS IMMENSE TRUSTED VALUE IS KNOWN AND CREDITED THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE WORLD.

CHEMISTS SELL IT.

20,000

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY.

IT IS KNOWN AND USED THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE WORLD.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR SCARFS, COLD, COUGH, COLD, COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS

THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA, U. S. & BRITISH DOMINIONS.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR H. I. & J. A. KING.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

FOR H. I. & J. A. KING.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month	50
Per month, Foreign	75
Per year	5.00
Per year, Foreign	6.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

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Business Manager.

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Attorney at Law, Safe Deposit

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Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY.

Attorney at Law, P. O. Box

336, Honolulu, H. I.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,
Attorney at Law,
HILO, HAWAII

WILLIAM C. PARKE,

Attorney at Law and Agent to

take Acknowledgments, No. 18,

Kahamānu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,

Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-

lic, Attends all Courts of the

Republic, Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

Dental Rooms on Fort Street, Of-

fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort

and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. E. ALLEN,

Will be pleased to transact any

business entrusted to his care.

Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

Grocery and Feed Store, Corner

King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN

Investment Company, Ltd, Money

Loaned for long or short periods

on approved security.

W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt,

and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,

Importers and Commission Mer-

chants, Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE,

Importer and Dealer in General

Merchandise, Queen St., Honolu-

li.

R. LEWERS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE.

LEWERS & COOKE,

Successors to Lewers & Dickson.

Importers and Dealers in Lumber

and Building Materials, Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Machinery of every description

made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-

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lands.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-

chants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Is-

lands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

General Commission Agents,

Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, L.D.

Importers and Dealers in Hard-

ware, Corner Fort and King Sts.

OFFICERS:

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E. O. White, Secretary and Treasurer

W. F. Allen, Auditor

Thos. May and T. W. Hobson, Directors

A. J. DERBY, D. D. S.

Dentist.

Alakea Street, Between Hotel and

Beretania Streets.

Hours, 9 to 4. Telephone 615.

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THROUGH

HAWAII.

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

For sale by Hawaiian News Co and

Thrum's Bookstore, Honolulu, H. I.

ELECTION NOTICE.

At the election of officers for the en-

guing term, Captain Cooke Lodge, No.

353 Order Sons of St. George, the fol-

lowing were elected

Wm. Richardson president.

Henry Wright, vice president.

George S. Harris Jr., secretary.

W. W. Wright, treasurer.

GEORGE S. HARRIS JR. Secy

1771-3ta

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels from Due

B. Koculco, Newcastle Due

O. & S. S. Gaelic, San Fran July 9

Bktne Amelia, Eureka July 10

C. A. S. S. Miowera, Vancouver July 16

O. S. S. Australia, San Fran July 17

O. & O. S. S. City of Peking, S. F. July 18

O. S. S. Mariposa, San Fran July 30

ARRIVALS.

Friday, July 3

Stmr Kinau, Clarke, from Maui and Hawaii.

Stmr Likelike, Weir, from Hawaii.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaena, Parker, from Oahu ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, from Hawaii and Maui.

Am schr Helen N. Kimball, Hellingen, from San Francisco.

Stmr Kilauea Hou, Freeman, from Hawaii

Saturday, July 4

Stmr Waialeale, Gregory, from Kauai ports.

Stmr Iwalani, Smythe, from Hamakua.

Sunday, July 5

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, from China and Japan.

Stmr Claudine, Cameron, from Maui ports.

Stmr Kauai, Bruhn, from Kauai ports.

Monday, July 6

Schr H. C. Wright, Olsen, from Eureka.

DEPARTURES.

Friday, July 3

O. S. S. Alameda, Van Oterendorp, for the Colonies.

Stmr W. G. Hall, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii

Monday, July 6

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for San Francisco.

Am bktne S. G. Wilder, McNeill, for San Francisco.

Stmr Likelike, Weir, for Hawaii ports.

Stmr Lehua, Nye, for Hawaii.

Stmr J. A. Cummins, Neilsen, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaala, Thompson, for Oahu ports.

Stmr Kaena, Parker, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Maui, per stmr Claudine, July 5—W. H. Cornwell, S. Parker, Cecil Brown, E. B. Giffard, W. C. Sproul, W. Wolters, H. Focke, Loo Joe, J. H. S. Kaleo, O. H. Davis, C. M. Long, Chas. David, J. Gibson, W. Savidge, J. T. Humber, E. H. Bailey, A. Von Gravemeyer and wife, S. M. Norton, H. Meier, C. Leonard, Jas. Kona, F. Metcalf, W. F. Kaa, Mrs. S. Nowpin, Miss Lucy Aki and 41 deck.

By her Attorney, J. Alfred Magoon. Honolulu, July 1st, 1896. 1775-9t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Administrators of the Estate of Addie N. Smith (w) of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of the deceased to present their claims, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to the undersigned within six months (6) from the date hereof or they will be forever barred; and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make immediate payment at the law office of S. K. Ka-ne, corner of King and Bethel streets, upstairs.

(Sig.) GEORGE WASHINGTON SMITH.

(Sig.) J. E. KAHOA.

Administrators of the estate of Addie N. Smith (w), deceased.

Honolulu, June 26, 1896. 1772-4ta

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed Administratrix of the Estate of A. P. Jones, deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons who have claims against the Estate of said A. P. Jones to present the same, duly authenticated, with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her personally or at the office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant St., next to the Post Office, Honolulu, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever barred.

MRS. RACHEL JONES.

By her Attorney, J. Alfred Magoon.

Honolulu, July 1st, 1896. 1775-9t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of C. R. McVeigh, late of Honolulu, by order of Hon. A. Perry, Second Judge of the First Circuit, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, with vouchers duly authenticated, and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, even if the claim is secured by mortgage upon real estate, to her personally or at the office of J. A. Magoon, Merchant St., next to the Post Office, Honolulu, within six months from this date, or the same will be forever barred.

WALTER C. WEEDON, Administrator.

Honolulu, June 19, 1896. 1769-4ta

NOTICE.

Application having been made to me by Kapiolani and James Campbell of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, by their attorney, Cecil Brown, for the settlement of the boundaries of the Ahupua'a of Nuu, situated in the district of Kaupo, Island of Maui, all persons interested in said land or lands adjoining same, are hereby notified that WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House in Wailuku, Maui, is the time set for hearing proof of survey of said land and any objections thereto.

GOODALE ARMSTRONG, Commissioner of Boundaries, Second Judicial Circuit.

Wailuku, Maui, June 27, 1896. 1772-3ta

NOTICE.

I have made over all the stock and merchandise in the business carried on by the late J. T. Waterhouse, and also the good will and all outstanding accounts thereof, to my sons, F. T. P. E. C., John and G. S. Waterhouse, who henceforth carry on said business and assume all liabilities from this date.

July 1st, 1896.

ELIZABETH BOURNE WATERHOUSE, Sole Legatee under the will of John T. Waterhouse.

4343 1773-1m

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator of the Estate of Antonio Marcellino, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said estate to present the same, duly authenticated and with the proper vouchers, if any exist, to her at her residence in Honolulu, Oahu, within six months from date hereof, or such claims will be forever barred. All